including wage revisions obsolescence of technology etc.

The steps .taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Public Sector Undertakings include continuous monitoring and review of performance at various levels; improving availability and quality of infrastructural inputs including provision of captive power facilities wherever considered necessary, technology upgradation; modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment and provision of balancing facilities; product diversification and improvement in product mix; encouraging participation of labour in management, emphasis on cost reduction and cost control by increasing productivity and efficiency etc.

Sick industries

2561. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY :
DR. BAPU KALDATE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be 'pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of industries are sick;

(b) if so, what is the extent of large, medium and small tiny industries so afflicted with sickness;

(c) what are the major causes (sector-wise), if identified in industries such as cotton textiles, sugar cement and engineering;

(d) whether any guidelines for their rehabilitation have been laid down;

(e) what is the policy of Government regarding rehabilitation and reviaval of sick units; and

(f) what measures have been taken to revive and re-start such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per tha definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the information available from RBI, the sectorwise information on sick units, for the period ending June 1985 is as under :

Large units	597
Medium units	1181
SSI units	97890
TOTAL :	99668

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness in the country. It has been identified that some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are infrastructural constraints management deficiencies poor industrial relations, and excess manpower and obsolescence of technology and machinery which are common to all sectors of industry. In the case of some industries, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs, and inadequate attention to R&D have also caused units to become sick.

(d) to (f) The Government have issued certain policy guidelines in 1981 laying emphasis on the strengthening of the monitoring system of the financial Institutions, and the necessity to initiate corrective action as soon as the banks/financial institutions become aware of definite signs of sickness. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 70 on 15-7-1982. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (formerly IRCI) has been established in 1985, as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival in the country. According to

the information available from IRBI, as on 30-6-1985, total assistance of Rs. 354.21 crores was sanctioned by it to 338 units in the country. In addition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income-Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation.

"The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985' has also been enacted which provides, inter-alia, for timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial units and for establishment of a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider suitable measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units.

Production of PVC Resin

2562. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the demand of PVC Resin in the country;

(b) what is the quantity of PVC Resin produced in the country;

(c) what percentage of PVC pipes production is used in agriculture and water supply;

(d) what is the proposal of the Government to meet the shortage of PVC Resin; and '.

(e) whether Government propose to import PVC Resin and then supply it to actual users; if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The estimated demand of PVC resin during 1986-87 is 1,80,000 MT.

(b) The likely production of PVC resin during 1986-87 will be 115000 MT.

(c) Around 90%.

(d) and (e) The import of PVC resin is under OGL and the actual users can import their requirement. Over and above this MMTC has been asked to make efforts to import PVC resin for supply to the actual users.

Leakage of **DMT/PTA file**

2563. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

SHRI TALARI MANOHAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of :he leakage of its files on DMT/PTA Reliance-Bombay Dyeing issue as reported in the Patriot of 19th September, 1986;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article on the subject in "Clarity" (Bombay) of 5th October, 1986 and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to various points brought out therein; and

(c) whether Government propose to re fer the matter to CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. PAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The reports which appeared in the month of September, 1986 contained certain extracts from the official records of the Ministry of Industry. An inquiry has been ordered into this matter.

PTA/DMT policies

2564. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) the details regarding the recent PTA/DMT controversy;